

Communities nationwide are now building on the experiences of the 155 cities and counties that participated in HUD's demonstration. This brochure describes how a local public-private partnership can work to break the cycle of welfare dependency in your community.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT WASHINGTON, D.C. 20410-0001

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I urge you to tap the creative spirit and resources of your communities. I hope
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We can make a difference.

Self-Sufficiency we can make a difference.

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Self-Sufficiency, we can make a difference.

Samuel R. Pierce, Jr.

2-019-358 FOOW ER emands on local and State government officials are growing. The service needs of the unemployed, as well as the general population in the community, are increasing. The local government chief executive officer will have to find new and better ways to coordinate and deliver existing resources and services to a larger number of families, and help unemployed and underemployed residents become more productive partners in the community's economy.

low-income single parent who has spent much of her life on welfare faces multiple barriers: two young children to raise, no job, no job skills or high school diploma, and an overcrowded apartment. Where does she turn for help in becoming independent—for access to affordable, reliable child care, transportation, job training or job placement? Can anyone help?



There are many unemployed and underemployed residents in the community who want to work and give their families a better life. Coordinating the housing, transportation, child care, training, employment, and other services they require is more than any one agency can handle. How can existing resources be coordinated and leveraged for maximum efficiency and impact?





Local newspapers have pages of Want Ads for jobs that go unfilled; businesses announce job openings, but where can an employer go to find trained, motivated, and reliable employees?

Based on the experience of a U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) demonstration, Partners in Self-Sufficiency provides an approach that community residents, government, and local businesses can use to combine existing public and private resources to provide a comprehensive housing and employment program for motivated low-income families who wish to become self-reliant. With its emphasis on local decisionmaking, better coordination, and improved service delivery, Partners in Self-Sufficiency helps individuals learn skills that will match local job opportunities and allow them to achieve their goals of self-sufficiency.

Partners in Self-Sufficiency...

Fits programs to local conditions

Each community is unique, with its own problems and workable solutions. Limited day care resources may be a problem in one community, while lack of transportation services at prices affordable to low-income program participants may be a stumbling block in another. Partners in Self-Sufficiency allows a community to tailor a program that uses its resources to meet local needs.

Provides comprehensive services

Partners in Self-Sufficiency begins by coordinating a comprehensive array of services from which individual service plans may be designed to meet the particular needs of each participant.

- Housing—the catalyst for many programs. Helping families obtain safe, affordable housing frees them to devote their energies to training for and maintaining a job. Decent housing can provide stability during the crucial transition period when a participant is concentrating on completing basic education courses, acquiring job skills, and learning how to find and keep a job with a future.
- Child Care—essential for single parents and two-wage-earner families. An important contribution to helping parents become self-sufficient is giving them the peace of mind that comes with knowing that their children are properly cared for while they work.
- **Skills Training**—geared to teaching participants job skills that will match the needs of the local economy. Participants are trained for jobs with a future—jobs with promotion potential and salaries that will enable them to become economically self-reliant.
- Counseling—tailored to meet individual needs and to help participants gain control over their lives. These services may be financial, legal, or medical, or may focus on personal development.
- Education Programs—basic and advanced education works hand in hand with many skills training programs and with long-term career advancement.
- **Transportation**—needed for reliable access to service programs, training sites, and places of employment.
- Job Development and Placement—the heart of the program. Developing job skills means writing resumes, following leads, arranging interviews, and performing successfully on the job.

Brings public and private sectors together

Partners in Self-Sufficiency works because it coordinates public assistance programs with private-sector resources. The Governing Board includes leaders in business, government, and the social services, as well as representatives of the population being served. The broad-based, enthusiastic spirit of cooperation has brought remarkable results to communities nationwide.

Who Is Involved?

Local Government Chief Executive

- Leads the effort by lending authority and support
- Generates community interest
- Obtains resources from public sector and business community

Partners in Self-Sufficiency Governing Board

- Composed of public- and private-sector leaders
- Designs Action Plan that sets direction, goals, and policies of the Partners in Self-Sufficiency program
- Oversees program administration and evaluation
- Generates resources

Business Leaders

- Participate on the Governing Board
- Provide job training and employment
- Contribute funds, equipment, services, and expertise

Lead Agency

- Administers program and implements policies of Governing Board
- Provides office space, staff, and logistical support
- Serves as central base of operations

Program Staff and Service Providers

- Coordinate delivery of housing assistance, training, and other program services
- Maintain community contacts and support
- · Publicize the program
- Monitor progress of participants

Alabama

Birmingham Mobile

Arizona

Phoenix

Arkansas

Union County

California

Berkeley
Calexico
Contra Costa County
Garden Grove
Huntington Beach
Los Angeles County
Orange County
Pasadena
Redding
Riverside
San Diego
San Diego County
San Mateo County
Santa Clara
Santa Cruz County

Colorado

Boulder County Loveland Pueblo Weld County

Connecticut

Hartford Stamford Windham

Delaware

Wilmington/New Castle County

Florida

Broward County Clearwater Fort Lauderdale Palatka Wakulla County

Georgia

Cobb County Columbus Thomasville

Hawaii

Honolulu

Illinois

Cook County
DuPage County
Jackson County
Lake County
McHenry County
Rockford

Indiana

Bloomington Evansville

lowa

Des Moines Dubuque County Linn County Ottumwa

Kentucky

Hopkinsville Lexington-Fayette County Paducah

Louisiana

East Baton Rouge Parish Lafayette Shreveport

Maryland

Cecil and Harford Counties St. Mary's County

Massachusetts

Boston Chicopee Gardner Northampton Somerville Springfield

Michigan

Ann Arbor Grand Rapids Livonia

Minnesota

Dakota County Minneapolis St. Paul

Missouri

Andrew/Buchanan/ Clinton/DeKalb Counties Howell County



Nebraska

Omaha

New Jersey

Camden/Camden County Jersey City Monmouth County Plainfield Sussex County

New York

Albany Brookhaven Chemung County Clinton County Middletown Monroe County St. Lawrence County Schuyler County Westchester County

North Carolina

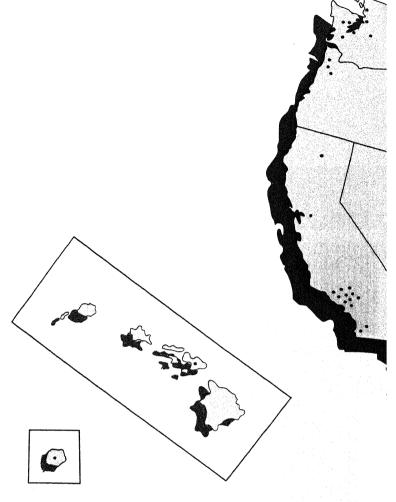
Charlotte
Durham
High Point
Raleigh
Winston-Salem

North Dakota

Grand Forks

Ohio

Allen County Cincinnati Cleveland Columbus Miami County Parma Pickaway County



Project Self-Sufficiency

Demonstration Sites

Summit County Youngstown/Mahoning County

Oregon

Linn/Benton/Lincoln Counties Portland/Multnomah County Washington County

Pennsylvania

Allegheny County Centre County Indiana County Lehigh County Montgomery County Philadelphia Pittsburgh Potter County Pottsville

Rhode Island

Pawtucket Providence Warwick

South Carolina

Charleston Greenville

South Dakota

Sioux Falls

Texas

Abilene
Austin/Travis County
Cameron County
Crystal City
Edinburg
El Paso
Fort Worth
Midland County

Panhandle Paris

Utah

Salt Lake City Salt Lake County

Vermont

Burlington

Virginia

Alexandria
Fairfax County
Hampton
Newport News
Norfolk
Prince William County
Roanoke
Suffolk

Washington

Bellingham/Whatcom County Bremerton/Kitsap County Everett/Snohomish County Seattle Spokane Tacoma/Pierce County Thurston County Wenatchee Whitman County

Wisconsin

Waukesha

District of Columbia

Guam

Agana

Puerto Rico

Carolina

The Project Self-Sufficiency Demonstration in Operation

Through the Project Self-Sufficiency demonstration, communities have pulled together resources and opportunities to help needy families get off welfare and support themselves.

What the public sector has done to help

HUD has contributed housing assistance in the form of Section 8 Existing Housing Certificates, as well as technical assistance.

Mayors, county executives, and other local officials have enthusiastically supported Project Self-Sufficiency by chairing task forces, publicizing the program, making city funds available, leading fundraising efforts, and getting private-sector resources and job commitments.

Local and State governments have provided staff and services and have used the Community Development Block Grants, Community Services Block Grants, the Job Training Partnership Act, Vocational Education (Carl Perkins) Act, and other sources to fund self-sufficiency activities. Housing agencies, social service agencies, city councils, and county boards have all contributed resources that have been used to start or maintain self-sufficiency programs.

The private sector has joined the partnership

Private nonprofit groups have sponsored day care services; helped with utility and rent payments; organized clothing banks; subsidized day camp programs for children of Project Self-Sufficiency participants; provided interest-free loans to participants experiencing short-term financial crises; and made donations of furniture, appliances, and household goods for participants' homes.

Large corporations and small businesses have contributed funds for Project Self-Sufficiency staff salaries in addition to performing many other important functions. They have sponsored job training and placement activities; provided jobs; and contributed furniture and appliances, food, car-repair services, construction materials and labor, and legal and counseling services. They have organized networks that pair participants with business people who can

provide job information, moral support, and advice on career development.

Foundations have provided grants for a wide variety of self-sufficiency program needs. The grants have helped fund project directors' salaries and have been instrumental in getting special activities such as a "teen father motivation" program off the ground.

Educational institutions have provided tuition assistance and tuition-free courses for adult education, technical courses, career counseling, and resume and job application preparation.

Individuals have volunteered time to serve on Project Self-Sufficiency Task Forces (Governing Boards) and have made significant cash and in-kind contributions.



Public and Private Commitments Led the Way

State and local governments contributed revenues of up to several thousand dollars to the Project Self-Sufficiency Demonstration.

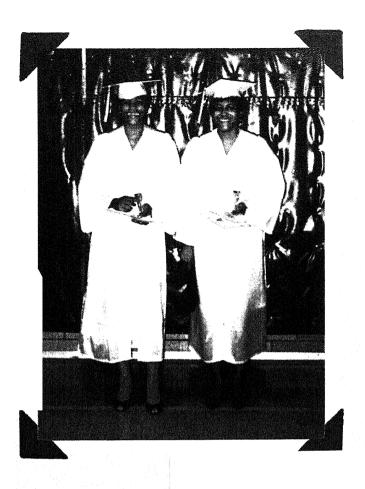
- An urban county developed a transitional housing facility for Project Self-Sufficiency participants using more than \$469,000 in contributions from the county government, a State agency, and private donations, as well as in-kind contributions of services and equipment from a university and private donors.
- Cars, gasoline, and repair services have been donated to Project Self-Sufficiency participants who needed transportation in rural areas; and van services, gasoline, and bus passes have been donated for transportation in urban areas.
- A small city received substantial contributions from local service organizations, including three Rotary Clubs that adopted Project Self-Sufficiency as a special project. This community also matched every \$500 in private contributions with city funds.
- In a rural county, an employer provided training facilities and offered job opportunities to Project Self-Sufficiency participants. The JTPA program and a local college trained participants for the company's positions.
- A local utility company waived utility deposits for all Project Self-Sufficiency participants who completed the initial training program and offered to give priority to participants in interviewing for its well-paying customer service jobs.
- Another community obtained administrative support and client services for Project Self-Sufficiency from a variety of cooperating public agencies. The Community Development Block Grant, Job Training Partnership Act, Vocational Rehabilitation and county programs provided funds for staff salaries and client services, and a group of retired business executives provided management advice. The full-time Project Coordinator, supported with CDBG funds, reports directly to the Executive Director of the local Public Housing Authority, who also is actively involved in Project Self-Sufficiency.
- Networking/mentoring groups were organized to pair Project Self-Sufficiency participants with business

people who could offer knowledge, moral support, and advice for career growth.

- Landlords have offered additional rental units and in some cases have lowered rents to help participants obtain decent and affordable housing.
- A local labor union participating on a Project Self-Sufficiency Task Force agreed to donate the services of a trainer to help participants prepare for the entrance tests for union apprenticeship programs.
- Businesses have offered free classes in subjects as diverse as household maintenance, basic auto mechanics, resume and job application preparation, how to use a bank account, and how to use cosmetics and build a wardrobe.







Project Self-Sufficiency Speaks for Itself

"I've been on and off welfare for the past 10 years while I went from one low-paying job to another, trying to make ends meet and keep my family together. Through Project Self-Sufficiency, I got the chance to be trained for a job with a salary high enough to really support myself and my kids for the first time in my life."—Mary, a Project Self-Sufficiency participant

"Project Self-Sufficiency helps well-motivated people achieve long-term independence—free from welfare."—Member of a Project Self-Sufficiency Task Force

"I am very determined to become an independent person who can support my family and live a productive life."—Cindy, a Project Self-Sufficiency participant

"I have always felt that I had ideas for running a business, but I was stifled because I didn't have the education I needed. Without this program, I'd be living in a rundown shack and have no job."—Theresa, a

To help in planning a self-sufficiency program in your community, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development has prepared a *Partners in Self-Sufficiency Guidebook* so that you can benefit from the experiences gained in the Project Self-Sufficiency demonstration. The *Guidebook* covers all aspects of establishing and running a successful Partners in Self-Sufficiency program: organizing the Governing Board; involving the local business community; screening and selecting participants; and providing housing, child care, training, employment, and other services.

HUD has also set up a Clearinghouse to answer questions and share information from self-sufficiency programs around the country. You can call Nina Corin at **(800) 245-2691** to tap into this information, as well as to share your experiences in developing and operating a self-sufficiency program.

Use the attached coupon or call Nina Corin to order your copy of the Partners in Self-Sufficiency Guidebook.